

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Cremona cotoneastri Busck.

Fig. 1. Venation of fore wing.

Fig. 2. Venation of hind wing.

Fig. 3. Details showing variations of veins 4 of hind wing.

Fig. 4. Genitalia of female.

Fig. 5. Genitalia of male.

Figures drawn under author's supervision by Mrs. Eleanor A. Carlin of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN MAGDALIS FROM BLUE SPRUCE
(COLEOPTERA : CURCULIONIDAE)

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The species described below was received from O. W. Collins, of the Gipsy Moth Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Melrose Highlands, Mass., who states that the specimens were reared in Massachusetts from Colorado blue spruce, *Picea pungens* Engelmann var. *glauca*. The figures were drawn by Mrs. E. A. Carlin. Measurements to determine length of rostrum and location of antennal socket were made along dotted lines "a" and "b" respectively, as shown in figure 3.

Magdalis piceae, new species.

Length, 3.8-4.3 mm. A rather slender species of the *gentilis* group. Moderately shining, glabrous above, black, antennal scape generally rufescent apically; pronotum with a narrow, polished, impunctate, median line which is abbreviated before and behind; femoral tooth unusually small, sometimes subobsolete on hind legs; tarsal claws simple.

Rostrum as long as, or slightly longer than, prothorax, more slender and rising more abruptly from head in female; surface shining except at base, finely and closely punctate; antennal socket slightly in front of middle (male) and at or slightly behind middle (female). Scape passing anterior eye margin in both sexes, first funicular segment a little longer and much stouter than second, which is not more, and generally less, than twice as long as wide and usually a little shorter than third and fourth together; club longer in male than in female. Head feebly alutaceous, with closely set punctures that are larger but apparently shallower than those on rostrum, interocular puncture small, eyes in male a little larger, more convex, and closer together above than in female. (In male, distance between eyes above is to width of rostrum at base as $3\frac{1}{2}$ is to 6, approximately.) Prothorax about as long as wide at middle, sides broadly and feebly rounded, divergent at hind angles, apical constriction not deep; pronotal punctures dense and scabrous at margins, becoming less dense on disk, where they are often separated by narrow but flat and shiny intervals, the

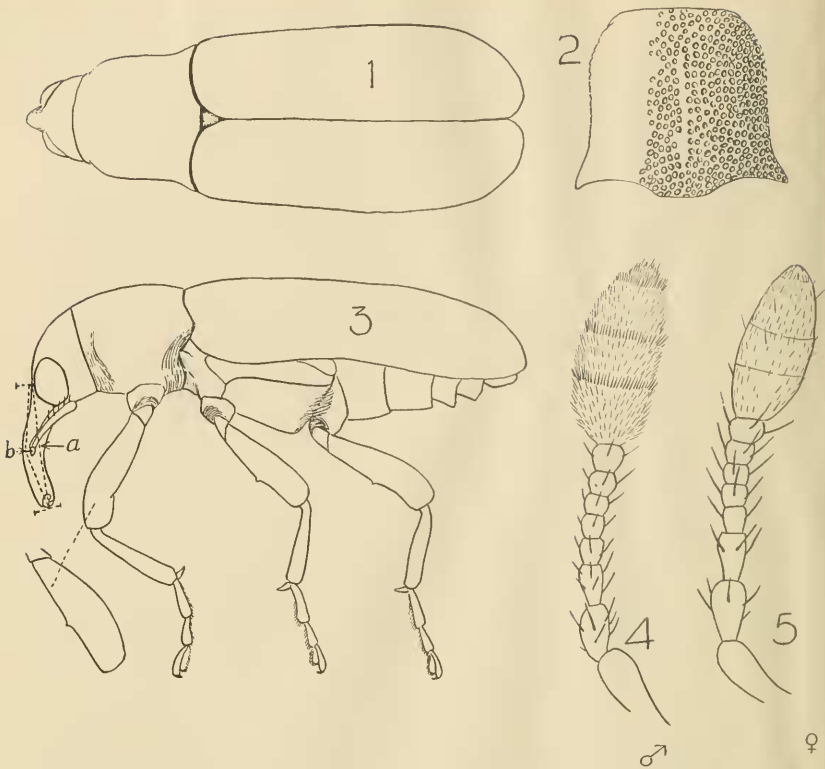


Fig. 1, dorsal outline; fig. 2, pronotum; fig. 3, side view of male (a, length of rostrum; b, location of antennal socket); fig. 4, male antenna; fig. 5, female antenna.

general surface more or less convex. Elytra feebly widened behind, surface rather weakly alutaceous, moderately shining; striae punctures deep, clean-cut, closely set; on disk, the intervals nearly flat, each with a fairly regular single row of generally distinct punctures which may be here and there, and especially toward sides, somewhat confused or in a partly double row. Thoracic sternites densely punctate, side pieces of mesosternum and metasternum clothed with pale, plumose scales; abdominal sternites a little less densely punctate, first sternite of male feebly impressed; first tarsal segment of hind leg elongated, rather more so in male than in female.

Type locality.—Dover, Mass., 6/3/33; Ex. Blue Spruce; Gip. Moth Lab. 12164 U 108.

Other locality.—White Mts., N. H., Peabody River, VII-15-1925, A. Nicolay.

Type (male), allotype, and 8 paratypes.—Cat. No. 50284, U. S. N. M.

Described from 10 specimens, 9 from type locality, 1 from New Hampshire.

The black color, slender form, moderately shining surface, comparatively narrow prothorax with its polished median line, small femoral tooth, and slightly enlarged antennal club of male, form a combination of characters unknown to me in any other species.

By the small femoral tooth *piceae* is most closely related to *vitiosa* Fall but that Californian species is considerably smaller (3.1–3.3 mm.), more densely punctate, duller in luster, and with the median pronotal line not polished.

RECORDS OF HYMENOPTEROUS PARASITES OF TICKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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The widespread occurrence of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in the United States as reported in recent years has stimulated interest in the several species of ticks concerned in the transmission of this malady and in their natural enemies.

Exact information on the distribution and abundance of the two known hymenopterous parasites of ticks which occur in this country is meager. These parasites, *Ixodiphagus texanus* and *Hunterellus hookeri*, were both described by Dr. L. O. Howard.¹ The type specimens of the former were reared from nymphs of the rabbit tick, *Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris*, collected by J. D. Mitchell on a cotton-tail rabbit in Jackson County, Texas, May 8, 1907. Although many collections of nymphs of this tick have been made in various parts of Texas and in other States only one other parasitized lot has been collected by workers in the Bureau of Entomology. This was a collection of *Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris* nymphs taken from the road-runner or chaparral cock (*Geococcyx californianus*) at Reagan Wells, Tex., on April 28, 1914, by D. C. Parman. This lot consisted of 17 nymphs, two-thirds to fully engorged. Four of these proved to be parasitized. From 3 of these 11 parasites emerged. These were identified by the writer as *Ixodiphagus texanus* Howard. This is the only record of the collection of this parasite since the type material was reared.

Hunterellus hookeri appears to have much wider distribution as reported by H. P. Wood.² This parasite occurs in Texas,

¹ L. O. Howard, 1907. A Chalcidid parasite of a tick. Ent. News, Vol. 18, pp. 375–378. 1908. Another chalcidoid parasite of a tick. Can. Ent. Vol. 40, pp. 239–241.

² H. P. Wood, 1911. Notes on the life history of the tick parasite, *Hunterellus Hookeri* Howard. Journ. Econ. Ent. Vol. 4, pp. 425–431.